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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### VISIT TO A BRITISH NAVAL BASE.

### FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR THE GERMAN FLEET

### Furious Battles Between Montenegrins and Austrians.

### ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK: 425 MONTENEGRIN RECRUITS ON BOARD.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK.

200 LIVES LOST.

January 8, 2.15 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Cetinje states that an Italian steamer from Brindisi, with supplies and 425 Montenegrin recruits from America, struck a mine yesterday near San Giovanni de Medua. The vessel sank immediately, and 200 passengers perished.

### THE MONTENEGRINS.

### FURIOUS BATTLES WITH AUSTRIANS.

January 8, 5.00 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Cetinje states that a furious battle has been raging night and day on the Montenegrin northern front since the 6th inst.  
The Austrians at one point hurled twenty battalions, supported by numerous guns and machine-guns, upon the Montenegrins, who retained the majority of their positions. The losses on both sides were heavy.

### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

### GERMAN FORTIFIED POSITION DESTROYED.

January 8, 5.00 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a communiqué reports a comparatively quiet night. Our artillery destroyed a German fortified position at Fontenoy, north of the Aisne.

### OUR EVER-READY NAVY.

### WAITING FOR THE GERMANS.

January 8, 6.35 p.m.  
A representative of Reuter's Agency visited a station on the coast which is utilized as a base by a "Cat Squadron"—one of the centres from which our fleetest warships are ready to set out at a moment's notice on receipt of news of German movements.  
The whole place presented a most busy spectacle. Submarines, which had just returned from a successful voyage, were lying alongside their parent ships embarking stores and torpedoes.  
Reuter's representative also boarded a flotilla of most modern destroyers which had returned from cruises in the North Sea. The officers declared that despite the German boasts, they saw no sign of the German Fleet. Other features which were observed included a fleet of patrol boats, and a number of minesweepers.  
The station was a remarkable example of the Navy's readiness to meet the emergency should the German fleet appear from the Kattegat.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

### WILL THE CREW BE INTERNED?

January 8, 1.45 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the British submarine (mentioned in yesterday's wire) was only sighted by the Noord Brabant after ten hours.  
The crew are awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government as to whether they shall be interned. It is thought that this is unlikely as they are sailors in distress.

### DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

January 8, 5.00 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Dutch Government has decided to intern the crew of the British submarine which was reported sunk on the 7th inst. The decision is made under the Hague Convention.

### GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

### SIGNIFICANT DISCOVERY OF ARMS AT SALONICA.

January 8, 1.45 p.m.  
A Salonica telegram says that a search at the Austrian Consulate led to the discovery of 180 rifles, 150 revolvers, with cartridges, explosives, Turkish uniforms, flags, and armlets bearing the Crescent, which were evidently intended to equip the Turkish rabble who would have been incited to murder and pillage in the event of the success of an Austro-German and Turco-Bulgarian attack on Salonica.

### THE RUSSIANS.

### AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

January 8, 3.30 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a telegram from Petrograd states that the most important news of the day is the Russian advance on the town of Kukhetzkavola, ten miles west of the River Styx, and situated at the issue of the Pinak marshes, constituting a strong strategic point, enabling the Russian right wing to develop an offensive on this sector.

### SERIOUS RIOTS IN U.S.A.

### TROOPS CALLED OUT.

January 8, 2.00 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Youngstown, Ohio, reports a serious strike and rioting, in which, up to the present, there have been three killed and nineteen injured.  
The strikers, who are employees of a steel works in East Youngstown, began by setting fire to six blocks of buildings. Wholesale looting followed.  
The situation is so serious that the authorities have decided to blow up East Youngstown bridge in order to prevent the rioters from crossing the river.  
A number of the strikers, who became drunk on stolen whisky, seized 500 lbs. of dynamite and blew up several buildings. They are now threatening to destroy the residential section of the town. Troops have been summoned to the scene and numerous arrests made.

### GERMAN EXCHANGE.

### CAUSES OF THE DECLINE.

January 8, 2.15 p.m.  
The Times is of opinion that the approximate cause of the recent heavy fall in the value of the German mark in neutral countries is probably the falling due of coupons on German Loans, of which there are foreign holdings. These have been increased by amounts in German War Loans taken up in the United States and Switzerland. The periodical dividends on payments will swell Germany's unfavourable trade balance, despite the fact that the cutting off of German trade would ordinarily tend to relieve Germany of the difficulty of providing against increased imports.  
The Times adds that it should be noted that American sterling exchange has now passed the point at which the exportation of gold from London to New York would be profitable.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

### GENERAL ELECTION DOUBTFUL.

January 8, 6.30 a.m.  
The political situation is calmer. Talk of a General Election persists in some quarters, but it is generally believed that this last extremity is not needed and would only be adopted in the event of serious threats of labour troubles, and anti-Conscriptionists admit that an election would be disastrous to them.  
Mr. Roberts points out that the vote at the Labour Congress was inflated because some delegates represented about fifty people, who, on a card vote, counted as a thousand, as this is the lowest figure for a unit. He nevertheless considers the majority against the Bill a large one, due to the delegates having insufficiently digested the Bill.  
Already some Labourites and Radicals are considering whether to modify their attitude on the second reading of the Bill.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE "FORDITES."

### GOING THROUGH GERMANY.

January 8, 1.45 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the "Fordites" have started their journey across Germany.

### SERBIAN REFUGEES.

### ENLISTING WITH THE ALLIES.

January 8, 1.45 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that thousands of Serbian refugees are applying to enlist, in order to fight on the side of the Allies for the reconquest of their country.

### FRANCE AND THE WAR.

### OVER SEVEN MILLION MEN.

January 8, 1.45 p.m.  
The Times correspondent at Paris says that France altogether has mobilised over seven million men.

### THE PERSIA.

### PROOF OF NO WARNING.

January 8, 1.45 p.m.  
The American Consul at Alexandria has cabled to his Government to the effect that Mr. Grant and twenty other passengers have made a sworn affidavit that no warning was given to the Persia before she was torpedoed.

### SUBMARINE WARFARE.

### GERMANY'S ASSURANCES.

January 8, 1.45 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Germany's assurances regarding the Mediterranean affect liners, freighters and tramps. Previous assurances in the North Sea only applied to passenger liners, Germany assuming that there are no Americans aboard other vessels there.

### AUSTRIA'S PROMISE.

It is stated that the Austrian last Note on the Ancons controversy gave identical assurances to those of Germany, and also agreed with the United States that small boats shall under all circumstances be taken to places of safety for the sake of passengers of a ship about to be torpedoed.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### SUVLA BAY OPERATIONS.

### SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT.

January 7, 4.00 p.m.  
General Sir Ian Hamilton, in his despatch concerning the situation at Suvla Bay on the morning of August 8, the landing having taken place on August 6, says that Lieut-General Sir F. Stopford, recollecting the vast issues which hung upon his success in forestalling the enemy, urged his Divisional Commanders to push on, otherwise all the advantages of surprise on the landing must be nullified. The Divisional Commanders, however, believed themselves unable to move owing to the exhaustion of the men and the want of water. These objections were overborne by Lieut-General Stopford's resolution, but it was lack of artillery support which finally decided him to acquiesce in the policy of going slow.  
Here Sir Ian Hamilton observes that when landing, hostile shores the infantry must advance and seize suitable positions to cover the landing and provide artillery positions for the main thrust with the aid of floating batteries alone. Then follows the passage that "driving power" was required.

### AN ENQUIRY ASKED FOR.

January 7, 5.20 p.m.  
The Pall Mall Gazette understands that Lieut-General Sir F. Stopford has asked the War Office for an enquiry into the Suvla Bay operations. It is believed that such an enquiry, if granted, will not be held until after the war.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE YINTIN INCIDENT.

#### Reuter's Account.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")  
London, Received January 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong states that a hundred armed raiders, styling themselves revolutionaries, attacked and looted Yintin Customs Station, near Shatakok, in the New Territories, where they wounded a Chinese and ordered the Europeans to proceed to Hongkong, where they arrived uninjured. Forty European and Indian policemen proceeded to safeguard Shatakok Police Station.

### A BIG BURGLARY.

London, Received January 8.  
Burglars have made a big haul of valuable curios and silverware at Curzon Hall, Derbyshire, the residence of Baron Scarsdale, Earl Curzon's father, who is ill at the Hall.

### MR. GIBSON-BOWLES WITHDRAWS.

London, Received January 8.  
Mr. T. Gibson-Bowles has withdrawn his candidature in the St. Georges, Hanover Square, bye-election, in view of the Conservative nomination of so distinguished a candidate as Sir George Reid.

### THE MOTOR CYCLE CASE

#### Further Evidence.

The case was resumed yesterday, before Mr. Hazeland, in which Harry S. Komor, of 41, Robinson Road, is summoned for that he, on Sunday, December 19, having charge of a motor bicycle, unlawfully and by wanton or furious driving, did cause bodily harm to Mrs. Isaac Turner, at Wong-nai-cheong.  
Mr. W. E. L. Shenton again appeared to prosecute, and Mr. E. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) defended.  
Mr. Archibald L. Struthers, second engineer of the s.s. Pat-shan, said that he had been to the European cemetery at Happy Valley and was coming away at the time of the accident. He was with the previous witness Mr. Tarby. When he got abreast of the grandstand of the Jockey Club, a motor cycle with a side car passed him, travelling on the right hand side of the road. It was going in the direction of Hongkong. About thirty yards behind, another bicycle passed them, this being on the left-hand side of the road. The second cycle was travelling at about 25 miles per hour. He heard no warning sound of its approach at all. The next thing he saw was some soldiers running, and an object lying in the road. The motor cycle went straight on. When he got to the scene of the accident he saw some soldiers lifting a lady up. She was taken into a house near by. He stayed at the house for about half-an-hour, but during that time he did not see the defendant return.  
In the course of cross-examination, witnesses said that he thought it was good luck that Mr. Tarby was not knocked down, so close did the defendant pass. Mr. Tarby pushed against witnesses and remarked that he would "take the stick" to the defendant if he could get both of him.  
This was all the evidence in the case being again adjourned until January 21.



## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## COMPULSORY SERVICE.

## PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

January 7, 3.50 p.m.

The Compulsory Service Bill provides that every Britisher ordinarily resident in Great Britain, from the age of 18 to 41, who is unmarried or a widower without children dependent upon him, be deemed as from "the appointed date" duly enlisted for general service and to be forthwith transferred to the Reserve. Exceptions are men residing in Great Britain for educational and other special purposes, men who are already in the Army or Navy, Territorials liable for foreign service, clergymen, and men holding exemption certificates granted by tribunals to be established under the Act.

Applications for such certificates may be made on the ground that it is expedient for national interests that the applicant be engaged on other work, on the ground that the applicant has a dependent who would be without suitable means of subsistence, on the ground of ill-health or infirmity, or on the ground of a conscientious objection to combatant service.

Certificates may also be granted by any Government department after consultation with the Army Council to employees and men employed on work of national importance within the sphere of that department.

The holder of a certificate must notify any change in the circumstances under which the certificate was granted. The penalty for any omission to do this is £50, while the penalty for making a false statement to obtain a certificate is six months' imprisonment.

The Act comes into operation on a date fixable by proclamation within fourteen days of the passing of the Act. "The appointed date" will be the twenty-first day after the issue of the Proclamation.

While it is not stated officially, it is apparent that the unmarried men are availing themselves of the free opportunity to attest under Lord Derby's scheme and thus benefit by the group system. Those who do not attest become liable for immediate service.

## ANOTHER CHANCE.

January 7, 6.25 p.m.

It is announced that the group system will be re-opened on Monday for married men as well as single men. It is hoped that a large number of volunteers will come forward.

## BRITISH TRADE DURING WAR.

## A YEAR'S RETURNS.

January 7, 5.20 p.m.

The increase in imports during the past year amounted to £157,121,188. The exports show a decrease of £46,074,021. During the month of December the increase in imports was £3,621,496 and exports also showed an increase of £7,668,591.

## THE SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

January 7, 5.25 p.m.

It is officially stated that the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant met the British submarine (since reported sunk) outside territorial waters making signals of distress.

## HOME POLITICS.

## PENDING BYE-ELECTIONS.

January 7, 6.25 p.m.

The polling takes place on Monday in the West Newing bye-election rendered necessary by the elevation of Captain C. W. Norton to the peerage. The Liberal candidate will be Mr. Gilbert, a County Councillor, while the Trade Unionists are putting forward Mr. Terrett, who opposes the restrictions on the sale of drink in London.

Mr. Mackenzie-Bell will contest St. George's, Hanover Square, in the Liberal interest.

## SIR JOHN SIMON'S SUCCESSOR.

January 7, 6.25 p.m.

It is reported that Mr. Herbert Samuel will succeed Sir John Simon as Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

## TRADE UNION AMALGAMATION.

January 7, 6.25 p.m.

A committee has been appointed to draft a scheme for the amalgamation of the Trade Unions of the iron and steel trades.

## THE PIRATES.

## AUSTRIA AND THE PERSIA.

January 7, 9.00 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the American Ambassador in Vienna says that up to Tuesday night Austria was without information regarding the sinking of the Persia.

## GERMANY'S FRESH PROMISE.

January 8, 2.05 a.m.

A Washington message says Count Bernstorff has presented to Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, Germany's proposal to pay indemnity for Americans lost on the Lusitania. He gave an assurance that German submarines in the Mediterranean would not attack non-combatant ships of any character without warning. Count Bernstorff said Mr. Lansing that Germany had heard of the sinking of the Persia, and that the ship was not a passenger ship.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

## FRENCH TREASURY BILLS.

January 7, 10.60 p.m.

The Bank of England invites applications for £10,000,000 French Treasury Bills at a fixed discount of 51.

## THE RUSSIANS.

## CAPTURE OF TSARTORYSK.

January 7, 11.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Russians have captured Tsartorysk and also the heights two versts to the westward. The enemy counter-attacks with a view to recapturing the town failed. North-east of Czernowitz the Austrians attacked with gas and followed this up with an infantry attack, but they were driven back to the trenches.

## PAVING THE WAY.

January 8, 3.25 a.m.

The Russians prepared for their principal attack on the heights to the northward of Czernowitz by a bombardment of fifty hours from four hundred guns. There was a sudden lull, when infantry charges were successfully made. It is announced that the Tsar was present on this front.

## THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

## ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

January 7, 11.55 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that yesterday morning the enemy carried out a bombing attack, supported by artillery, on the Arras-Lille railway, but they were driven off. Our artillery to-day bombarded various points of the enemy's lines, damaging their trenches considerably.

## MORE BOMBARDMENTS.

January 8, 2.15 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—We again bombarded Bois laux au Mont and the railway traffic was interrupted. Two German posts were destroyed at Chateau Neuvion. The artillery continued most active in Champagne. A German convoy was dispersed near Saint Souplet. A small German post was blown up at Vauxquais. An enemy column north at St. Etienne was bombarded and scattered with a long range gun which set fire to the village. The batteries caused three explosions in the enemy works north of St. Mihiel.

## THE ITALIANS.

## A SURPRISE ATTACK.

January 8, 3.15 a.m.

A Rome communique states that the Italians surprised and captured a position at San Giovanni on the southern slopes of Monte Esperone. The enemy fruitlessly attacked several points at Col di Lana. There were artillery duels along the entire front and the enemy used asphyxiating shells. Austrian air-craft raided the valleys of Fella and Isongo, but did no damage.

## JOHORE'S FINE GIFT.

January 8, 3.25 a.m.

The Army Council has gratefully accepted the Government of Johore's gift of \$25,000, and purpose devoting it to the provision of reconnaissance aeroplanes for the Flying Corps.

## MR. CHURCHILL.

## TO COMMAND A BATTALION.

January 8, 3.25 a.m.

Reuter's special correspondent at the Headquarters in France has obtained information, unofficial but reliable, that Mr. Winston Churchill has been appointed to command a Battalion of Scots Fusiliers.

## GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

January 8, 3.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says two German aeroplanes have been brought down in the Aegean Sea.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

## TURKISH ARSENAL DAMAGED.

January 8, 6.00 a.m.

A telegram from Constantinople received in Athens states that a British submarine from the Sea of Marmara made a successful attack on the Golden Horn and destroyed the arsenal at Pera, doing considerable damage and sinking a gunboat.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

## New Hongkong Rules.

The following order was made by the Governor-in-Council under Sections 3 and 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915, (Ordinance No. 22 of 1915), on January 6, 1916:—

1. No person shall import or attempt to import any article without having previously obtained either an import permit authorizing him to import the said article or an import licence exempting him from the operation of this Rule.

2. Any import permit issued under the provisions of Rule 1 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person import or attempt to import any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have imported or as the case may be to have attempted to import the said article without a permit and without a licence.

3. Any import licence issued under the provisions of Rule 1 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person import or attempt to import any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have imported or as the case may be to have attempted to import the said article without a permit and without a licence unless he shall have obtained a permit for the importation of the said article and shall have duly complied with all the conditions thereof.

4. An import licence shall not avail to protect any person not named or referred to in such licence and shall avail to protect any person named or referred to in such licence only so far as may be therein specified.

5. Rules 1 to 4, both inclusive, shall not apply to any article imported by means of the post but the Postmaster General may in his absolute discretion refuse to deliver any such article to the addressee until such addressee produces a permit to import the said article.

6. No person shall import or attempt to import any uncut diamonds.

7. No person shall export or attempt to export any article without having previously obtained either an export permit authorizing him to export the said article or an export licence.

8. Any export permit issued under the provisions of Rule 7 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person export or attempt to export any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have exported or as the case may be to have attempted to export the said article without a permit and without a licence.

9. Any export licence issued under the provisions of Rule 7 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person export or attempt to export any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have exported or as the case may be to have attempted to export the said article without a permit and without a licence unless he shall have obtained a permit for the exportation of the said article and shall have duly complied with all the conditions thereof.

10. (1.) No person shall export or attempt to export any article to China unless such article is consigned to some person whose name appears on the list in the First Schedule hereto.

(2.) Every person who applies for an export permit to export any article to China to a person whose name does not appear in the list in the First Schedule hereto shall endorse such application in large and legible letters "Not On List" and shall clearly draw the attention of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to the fact that the name of the proposed consignee is not on the said list.

(3.) It shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary by notification in the Gazette to add any name to the list in the First Schedule and to remove any name therefrom and to amend the said list in any other way whatsoever, and the list as so amended from time to time shall for all purposes be deemed to be the list in the First Schedule hereto.

(4.) The list shall not apply to articles of the following descriptions:—

River, or place on the coast of Kwong Tung within 50 miles from the Colony of Hongkong.

(5.) Nothing contained in this Rule shall be construed as limiting the operation of any other Rule in this Order.

11. (1.) No person shall export or attempt to export any article to Siam unless such article is consigned to some person whose name appears on the list in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2.) Every person who applies for an export permit to export any article to Siam to a person whose name does not appear in the list in the Second Schedule hereto shall endorse such application in large and legible letters "Not On List" and shall clearly draw the attention of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to the fact that the name of the proposed consignee is not on the said list.

(3.) It shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary by notification in the Gazette to add any name to the list in the Second Schedule and to remove any name therefrom and to amend the said list in any other way whatsoever, and the list as so amended from time to time shall for all purposes be deemed to be the list in the Second Schedule hereto.

(4.) Nothing contained in this Rule shall be construed as limiting the operation of any other Rule in this Order.

12. No person shall export or attempt to export any article to the Netherlands unless such article is consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

13. Where a permit to export any article authorises the exportation thereof to a particular person or place or to a particular person at a particular place named in the permit, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, shall be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the article, and if this requirement be not complied with as respects any document the person by whom or on whose behalf the document is made out shall be deemed to have exported the article without a permit.

## General.

14. The person entrusted with the duty of issuing all permits and licences shall be the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

15. Every application for an import permit shall be made in the form in the Third Schedule hereto and shall contain all the particulars therein specified, provided that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports may dispense with any of the said particulars and may require any additional particulars to be furnished.

16. An import permit may be in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

17. An import licence may be in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

18. Every application for an export permit shall be made in the form in the Third Schedule hereto and shall contain all the particulars therein specified, provided that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports may dispense with any of the said particulars and may require any additional particulars to be furnished.

19. An export permit may be in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

20. An export licence may be in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

21. Where an application for a permit is made, or any statement is furnished, in the name of a body corporate or firm or any other association of persons or organisation such application shall be signed in addition by an individual member or officer or servant of such body corporate or firm or association, and without prejudice to the liability of such body corporate or firm or association or organisation, the individual so signing in addition shall also be deemed to have made the statements and to have used the descriptions contained in the said application or statement.

22. No person shall for the purpose of obtaining any permit or licence give any false or misleading information or make any false or misleading statement or use any false or misleading description of any article.

## DISCOUNT 20 PER CENT.

## German Marks Drop to the Lowest Point Ever Quoted in U.S.

New York, Dec. 2.—Further depreciation in marks here to-day to the lowest rates ever quoted drew renewed attention to the anomalous economic conditions, which are said to prevail within the German empire.

Demand bills on Berlin and Hamburg, as well as other German centers, fell to 78½ cents, with cables at 78½ cents, as against 80½ and 80½ cents a week ago, and 81½ and 81½ early in November.

On the basis of to-day's quotations, marks, ordinarily worth 23½ cents here, have fallen to 19½ cents, which represents a discount of over 20 per cent from the normal rates of exchange. In substance, it required slightly more than 5 marks to-day to meet the valuation of an American dollar, whereas a little more than 4 marks formerly sufficed.

Dealers in exchange were unable to advance any definite reason for the steady decline in the value of German currency, mainly because of their inability to obtain first-hand information from German sources. One theory was that Germany's export trade is almost at a standstill, while her imports, particularly foodstuffs, are being obtained chiefly through Scandinavian countries, which are said to be offering German bills in this market to an extent in excess of demand.

Bankers with close German connections scout the idea that the drop in exchange has any bearing upon Germany's financial necessities, but regarded it rather as a reflection of that country's financial isolation.

article which he proposes to import or export.

23. Every permit and every licence obtained wholly or partly by means of any fraud or misrepresentation or inaccurate information shall be void.

24. Any permit issued under these rules may be expressed to be valid also as a permit under the Order of His Majesty-in-Council made on the 26th day of October, 1896, and under the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1892-1915, the Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1915, and the Declarations of Ultimate Destination Ordinance, 1915, or under any of the said enactments, and thereupon such permit shall be deemed to be so valid accordingly.

25. Every permit and every licence may be revoked at any time by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

26. The owners, charterers and agents of every ship which arrives in the waters of the Colony shall within 24 hours after such arrival furnish to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports in the form in the Third Schedule hereto a true and complete statement of all articles imported by such ship, provided that if the said statement cannot with all due diligence be furnished within the above mentioned time owing to the office of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports being closed it shall be furnished forthwith upon the next opening of the said office.

27. The owners, charterers and agents of every ship which leaves the waters of the Colony shall within 48 hours after such ship leaves the waters of the Colony furnish to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports in the form in the Third Schedule hereto a true and complete statement of all articles exported by such ship.

28. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to grant exemption from any of the provisions of any of these Rules in any particular case.

29. These Rules shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1916.

Then follows a lengthy list of persons to whom articles may be exported to China under the provisions of the Rules.